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ABSTRACT

This 38-item annotated bibliography lists publications of organizations and periodicals alphabetically by author. Topics include instructor and student manuals for studying visual language, visual literacy and remedial and developmental reading, films, audiovisual instruction, various aspects of visual literacy in the classroom, photography and visual literacy, and visual literacy and disadvantaged and disabled children. (JM)

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
CONCERNING VISUAL
LITERACY

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by
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Elementary Education 542
Dr. T. R. Shepherd
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Publications of Organizations and Periodicals

Anderson, David and Wilburn, Gary. "Visualize: Instructor Manual." 1971. ED 056 506.

Presents a course of study in visual language. It could be effectively utilized as a segment of any course of study which designates the goals of communication and self-expression.

Anderson, David and Wilburn, Gary. "Visualize: Student Manual." 1971. ED 056 507.

This is a kit that is designed to teach the utilization of visual language as a tool for communication and self-expression.

Barley, Steven D. "A Visual Literacy Approach to Developmental and Remedial Reading." 1969. ED 057 583.

Discusses the merits of a visual literacy approach as an aid to teaching developmental and remedial reading. Author purports that as a child talks about photographs and puts them into sequences, he increases his vocabulary and develops his skills to deal with print.

Barley, Steven E. "Behaviorial Objectives for Classroom Experiences in Visual Literacy." 1969. ED 057 588.

Behaviorial objectives for visual literacy experiences were presented and briefly described. The objectives concerned skills related to informative visual communication, persuasive and/or visual communication, general visual communication, visual concepts, and reading visual materials, as well as aesthetic and/or recreational skills.

Barley, Steven D. "Film: The World Will Fall Into Place." 1970. ED 057 590.

This article reports the use of still and motion pictures in class work by elementary students. Stories were written for classmates to read utilizing the still and motion pictures made by the children.

Barley, Steven D. "Why Visual Sequences Come First." 1969. ED 057 584.

Author maintains that initial visual literacy instruction should begin with visual sequences. A child's notation of details increases with age; therefore, a series of pictures is more appropriate to a child's ability than one photograph which tells a complete story.

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Barley, Steven D. and Ball, Richard, eds. "The Elephant of Visual Literacy." 1971. ED 057 591.

A definition of visual literacy is stated and discussed. Reasons are presented why visual literacy should be an important aspect in the school curriculum and how it can be a tool for learning.

Bradley, Steven D. "A New Look at the Loom of Visual Literacy." 1971. ED 057 585.

An excellent discussion of the numerous disciplines that have contributed to the knowledge of visual literacy such as semantics, linguistics, philosophy, psychology, and the practical arts. Idea is presented that children who are visually literate may have an easier time becoming verbally literate.

Case-Grant, Alexa. "Visaul Literacy: An Exciting Environmental Adventure." 1973. ED 071 448.

Reports a Title I five year visual literacy experimental program that was begun in four kindergarten classes during the 1972-73 academic year and to be extended with the same children through their fifth year of school. The program is structured on a hierarchy of visual skills and aesthetic experiences which involve body language, graphic expressions and photography.

Debes, John D. "One, Two, Three: Visual Literacy." Audiovisual Instruction. XVII (May, 1972), 43.

A brief critical analysis of visual literacy articles published in the 1972 May issue of Audiovisual Instruction.

Debes, John L. "Some Foundations for Visual Literacy." Audiovisual Instruction. XIII (November, 1968). 961-64.

A very informative article about some of the fundamental psychological aspects of child development and the many parameters of visual literacy related to child development.

Debes, John L. "Some Hows and Whys of Visual Literacy." Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide. XXXXVIII (January, 1969), 14-15; 34.

Discusses the author's interpretation of the value of visual literacy instruction and briefly explains use of the Kodak--Discovery Sets.

Debes, John L. "The Loom of Visual Literacy." Audiovisual Instruction. XIV (October, 1969), 25-7.

Discusses how visual literacy possibly evolved and presents the hierarchy of visual skills.

Dismond, Robert M. "Visual Literacy." Audiovisual Instruction. XIII (June-July, 1968), 606-7.

Brief explanations are given of visual literacy definitions offered by various educators.

Ferguson, Roy. "Seeing Sequentially, A Curriculum." Audio-visual Instruction. XVII (May, 1972), 16-18.

Describes how a school is developing a curriculum for the first grade through senior high school for the development of visual communication skills to aid their students in becoming visually literate.

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Field, Sydney S. "Incident at Andover." 1972. ED 066 903.

Reports results of a seminar which discussed methods to make educators more aware and responsive to the rapid changes in our society. Individuals present thought the only way to meet the rapid changes was instructing students thru multi-media communications methods. Recommendations were made as to what a multi-media instructional program needed.

Flynn, William L. "Visual Literacy--A Way of Perceiving Whose Time Has Come." Audiovisual Instruction. XVII (May, 1972), 41-2.

Discussion is presented concerning the aspect that schools must rapidly restructure themselves to serve today's electronic age children, or they will perish as institutions. Briefly discusses visual literacy instruction as an answer.

Fransecky, Roger B. "Visual Literacy and Teaching Migrant Youth." 1972. ED 066 906.

Reports a study which utilized a visual literacy instructional approach with migrant youth. Children in experimental groups evidenced a significantly higher rate of oral language response and increased reading scores on standardized tests than those in control groups utilizing the traditional book-centered reading program.

Fransecky, Roger B. "Visual Literacy and Teaching the Disadvantaged." Audiovisual Instruction. XVI (October, 1969), 28-31.

Reports study conducted with migrant youth in first second and third grades utilizing visual literacy training. Results indicated increased verbalization by students in experimental groups.

Fransecky, Roger B. and Debes, John L. "Visual Literacy: A Way to Learn--A Way to Teach." 1972. ED 064 884.

An excellent writing that introduces educators to the concept of visual literacy and classroom practices which aid in teaching it. A definition of visual literacy and its objectives are given with examples of utilizing pictures and cameras in literacy programs.

Griffith, Jerry and Miner, L. E. "Methodological Considerations in Visual Literacy Research." Audiovisual Instruction. XVII (May, 1972), 36-40.

Discusses and describes a research methodology that would be useful in quantifying attributes of visual literacy--psychological scaling techniques.

Griffith, Jerry and Miner, L. E. "Visual Literacy Research Guidelines." Audiovisual Instruction. XVII (May, 1972), 30-5.

An excellent discussion of elementary research tactics which would be useful for classroom teachers to utilize in evaluating aspects of visual literacy instruction.

Hedges, Robert E. "Photography and Self-concept." Audiovisual Instruction. XVII (May, 1972), 26-8.

Emphasizes the processes in Self-Directed Photography which are analogous to self-directive therapy, but without the clinical aspects of such therapy. Author believes this visual literacy experience has a relationship to modifying a child's self-concept.

Katz, Sheldon. "Turning the Kids on With Media." Audiovisual Instruction. XIV (October, 1969), 48-51.

Describes an excellent program in instructing junior high students in the use of film. Though a visual literacy approach was not designated, ideas could be gained from this program for utilization in a visual literacy program.

LaPolt, Ruth. "A New Approach to Visual and Written Sequencing." Audiovisual Instruction. XIII (May, 1968), 477-79.

Excellent report of an experiment which taught the major tools in developing language skills, visual and written sequencing to a selected group of children who had just completed first and second grade. Children increased the number of events in their narratives, included more descriptive material and eliminated many of the traditional difficulties children usually experience with sentence and paragraph structure.

Lasser, Michael L. "More Than Photography, Less Than Panacea." Audiovisual Instruction. XVII (May, 1972), 8-10.

Discusses aspect that visual literacy does not automatically mean photography and technology, but stresses that visual literacy encompasses any form in which the eye must be open and the mind's eye alert if the communication is to be emotionally and intellectually complete.

Lewis, James P. and Hayes, Robert B. "Use of Visual Techniques to Teach Units on Career Development to Disadvantaged Seventh Graders." 1972. ED 072 154.

Reports experiment that attempted to determine the effectiveness of visual literacy training in improving educationally disadvantaged children's attitudes, interests and knowledge concerning the world of work. Results indicated no significant effectiveness.

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Parker, James E. "Visual Literacy for Minority Youth." Audio-visual Instruction. XIV (December, 1969), 24-6.

Briefly discusses the findings of a successful experiments utilizing visual literacy training with disadvantaged children.

Parkinson, Robert. "Gaining Visual Literacy Through Inservice Training." Audiovisual Instruction. XIII (October, 1969), 128-29.

An editorial comment questioning educators if they are diligently teaching children to be as visually literate as they are teaching them to be verbally literate. Proposes inservice training for teachers and administrators to make them aware of what visual literacy means.

Powell, David J. "An Experiment in Visual Literacy." Audiovisual Instruction. XIV (October, 1969), 32-3.

Describes an approach to visual literacy initially utilizing the creation of handdrawn slides without use of words and the gradual progression to taping on a recorder the child's verbal explanation of his slide sequence.

Roller, George E. "Exploring the Language of Films." 1971. ED 063 774.

Describes course of film study that explains the techniques of motion pictures and their historical development. No student level is specified.

Ross, Samuel B. "The Learning Disabled as a Creative Individual." 1972. ED 060 653.

Describes a visual literacy program suitable for instructing children with learning disabilities, who have average or above average intelligence and are not achieving on or above grade level. Recommends materials, other than a camera, for a "good" visual literacy program.

Ross, Samuel B. "Visual Literacy--A New Concept?" Audiovisual Instruction. XVII (May, 1972), 12-5.

Explores the aspect of visual literacy being an important aid to educators in meeting the academic and emotional needs of children.

Ross, Samuel B. "Visual Literacy Activities in the Schools." 1972. ED 060 656.

Reports a situation where primary grade children were given cameras and encouraged to take pictures. This resulted in observers learning that the children improved communication skills, became aware of their environment, improved their self-concept and self-esteem, and became more motivated and interested in academics. Observers, also, became more aware of children's concerns.

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Sohn, David. "See How They Run...Visual Literacy. Media and Methods. VI (November, 1969), 37-9.

Explains that the age of visual impact and imagery has arrived and educators must teach so that in a world of visual media and visual art, children will learn to see.

Vandergrift, Kay. "Film Program at Agnes Russell School." Audiovisual Instruction. XIII (January, 1968), 21-3.

Reports that students from nursery classes through sixth grade have become vitally involved in their filming projects and this involvement and interest is reinforced again when they project the completed footage. In developing visual literacy in students, films have become as important as the printed page for many students.

Williams, Catherine M. "Learning From Pictures.: Association for Educational Communications and Technology, 1968.

A helpful guide for teachers attempting visual literacy activities in the classroom.

Wright, Roosevelt, R. "Visual Literacy--Debes Concept is a Beautiful IT Reality." Audiovisual Instruction. XVI (June-July, 1971), 48-9.

Indicates that educators must assess the glowing reports in professional journals regarding visual literacy with a very critical eye.

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